

# Geographic

BY DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JUNE 6, 1866.

VOLUME XXXI.—No. 23.

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

**SMITH & JONES**  
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSINESS that may be entrusted to them, in a workmanlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch. We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which we will sell low.

All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction.  
As we sell ONLY FOR CASH, our prices are unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial.

**SMITH & JONES.**

Mar 7

## FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES

**AND CASKETS!**

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of these beautiful Rosewood finish METALLIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS—Air-tight and indestructible—for protecting and preserving the Dead—which he will sell at but a moderate advance on original cost and transportation. Wherever introduced these Cases have the preference over all others.

Orders promptly filled. Terms, of course, strictly cash.  
J. M. WITT,  
Edgefield, Mar 13

## SALE AND LIVERY STABLES!

**I. N. TEAGUE,**  
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

HAS leased the Whitaker Stables for the purpose of conducting a general SALE AND LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.

HORSES left in his charge will receive the best attention.  
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and HACKS, and good-gentle HORSES, to hire whenever called for.

DROVERS will find ample accommodation at my Stables.  
My Terms reasonable.

Feb 14

## UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

**GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA & REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES**

of New York—the aggregate Cash Assets of which is NEARLY THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire on liberal terms.

Z. W. CARWILE, Agent.  
Feb 13

## Fresh Arrivals

FROM

## New York!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

## DRUGS, MEDICINES,

## AND

## FANCY ARTICLES,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

## The Very Lowest Living Prices!

Physicians' bills filled at Augusta prices. Call and try us.

## TEAGUE & CARWILE.

Apr 23

## Spring and Summer

## GOODS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS direct from Charleston, consisting of

## CALICOES,

## MUSLINS,

## GINGHAMS,

## COTTONADES, STRIPES,

## BROWN AND PLANTER'S LINEN,

## SHIRTINGS,

## SHEETINGS,

## LONG CLOTHS,

## RED TICK, &c.

## Ladies, Misses and Men's HATS AND BONNETS;

## Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Plumes,

## Gloves, Veils, Hosiery,

## LADIES, MISSES, MEN AND CHILDREN'S

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

## CROCKERY,

## SADDLES, BRIDLES, Girths, SURCINGLES,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold at the lowest market price for CASH ONLY.

B. C. BRYAN, Agent.  
Mar 21

## B. SMITH & CO.

## New Store

## AT

## Mt. Vintage.

JUST opened at MOUNT VINTAGE, (the late residence of Dr. F. O'CONNOR), a varied assortment of

## Dry Goods & Groceries,

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

## Hats and Caps,

AND ALL THE USUAL ARTICLES KEPT IN COUNTRY STORES.

Goods not on our shelves will be procured at short notice.

TERMS REASONABLE, and a fair share of patronage solicited.  
Mt. Vintage, Dec 11

## SPECTACLES

## For Old and Young

I HAVE on hand a large and choice variety of SPECTACLES, including Patent Poreocopic Lenses and genuine Scotch PEBBLES. Also, EYE GLASSES, EYE PROTECTORS, &c.

Give me a call. I can suit your eye.  
D. F. McEWEN.  
Oct 31

## To the Public.

D. F. McEWEN, having received a COM- PLETE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH MATERIALS, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to execute, with dispatch, all work in the

## Watch Repairing Department.

57-1 All work done by him will be warranted. All work of HAND WORK and SOLID GOLD JEWELRY made to order.

TERMS CASH. No work will be allowed to leave the Shop until paid for.  
Oct 31

## The World Would Be The Better For It.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,  
And less for battle-fields and glory;  
If with in human hearts, a name  
Seemed better than in song and story;  
If men instead of nursing pride  
Would learn to hate it and abhor it;  
If more relied on Love to guide,  
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,  
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;  
If Love's work had more willing hands,  
To link this world to the eternal;  
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,  
And on braided human hearts would pour it  
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,  
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life,  
And fewer spill it in rehearsal;  
If Digby would sheathe his knife  
Till Good became more universal;  
If Custom, gray with ages grown,  
Had fewer blind men to adore it;  
If talent shone for Truth alone,  
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—  
Affecting less in all their dealings—  
If less had fewer noted strings  
To isolate their kindly feelings;  
If men, when Wrong beats down the Light,  
Would strike together and restore it;  
If Right made Might in every fight,  
The world would be the better for it.

## REPORT

ON THE RESOURCES OF THE PROPOSED

New District of Calhoun, So. Ca.,

WITH PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR IM-  
MIGRANTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED WITH  
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

[Concluded.]

West of and adjacent to Aiken is a ragged, broken body of land, containing probably forty or fifty square miles, which, to the un-  
familiar traveler, presents a most bleak and dreary aspect; but the various strata crouching out naturally, or exposed by the effects of heavy rains washing away the hillsides, and by the rail road excavations, afford a vast field, interesting alike to the scientific geologist or the practical manufacturer.

Immense beds of different kinds of clay, from the purest white Kaolin, to the dark colored mud of which bricks are made, and of all hues, come as fine as flour, others large coarse chrysalis; siliceous earths of many kinds; ferruginous sand stones, the conglomerate shell, limestone, granite, mica, feldspar, and other different rocks, are all found in this vicinity. But a short distance off a deposit of magnesia is found, and potash can be readily made, and surrounding the substance now desired, a coarse sand, which is admirably adapted for making glass and chrysalis, and the quality of the Kaolin is admitted to be equal, if not superior, to that of which the celebrated Staffordshire ware is made. It is doubtful if the combination of the ingredients of glass and chrysalis can be found in any immediate proximity anywhere else.

See, page 364, Vol. II, says: "It is to the late John Wedgwood, who first introduced the (England) and the world at large are mainly indebted for the great modern advancement of the ceramic art."

So sound were his principles, so judicious his plans of procedure, and so ably have they been prosecuted by his successors in Staffordshire, that a population of sixty thousand operatives now derive a comfortable subsistence within a district, formerly bleak and barren, of eight miles long by six broad, which now contains one hundred and fifty kilns, and is insignificantly called the Potteries."

And McCulloch, in his Dictionary, Vol. II, page 324, speaking of this ware, says: "It is excellent workmanship, its solidity, the advantage it possesses of sustaining the action of fire, its fine gloss, its imperviousness to acids, the beauty and convenience of its form, the cheapness of its price, have given rise to a commerce so active and universal that in traveling from Paris to St. Petersburg, from Amsterdam to the farthest point of Sweden, and from Dunkirk to the extremity of the South of France, one is served at every inn upon English ware. Spain, Portugal and Italy are supplied with it; and vessels are loaded with it for both the Indies and the continent of America. The estimated value of these products (in 1835) exceed \$15,000,000 annually." The practical uses of these earths sands and clays are innumerable.

Each year some new use is found for some of the various modifications to which stone, earthenware, porcelain glass, chrysalis, &c., can be applied, and as they are of a material so easily worked, and of such gradations of quality as to suit every station from the highest to the lowest; clearly and admirably adapted to labor saving and economical uses, and capable of receiving the most beautiful and exquisite forms, affording gratification to the most fastidious tastes and tastes of the least refined.

Among the least important of the making articles such as bricks, tiles, &c. Paving tiles, draining tiles and roofing tiles, as well as ornamental ceramic tiles, would meet with a ready sale if properly introduced. The difference in the rates of insurance of houses covered with shingles, as is customary in this country, and those covered with tiles, slates or tiles, indicate the importance of substituting the more durable and fire proof material for the combustible one as ordinary building material.

In 1836 a party of Northerners shipped from a portion of this tract several thousand tons of this Kaolin to be manufactured in New England; and a few years later a factory was established here, and is now in successful operation. The ware is generally sold at a low price, but some have been turned out of great quality, and some have been turned out of great quantity.

During the war a number of potteries were destroyed in making articles of earthenware, which were eagerly sought after as substitutes for white ware, and a number of employees were exempted from conscription, in order to furnish the Medical Department and other departments with various indispensable articles. A few days since one of the potters stated that even he could not supply the demand for coarse-pipkins, pans, jugs, jars, &c., at fifteen cents per gallon, and with his hand and primitive machinery he could turn out fifty gallons per day to the hand.

Taking into consideration the protection afforded by the present tariff, and the fragility and consequent enormous consumption of this class of articles, there is every reason to believe that properly conducted potteries must prove among the most remunerative investments that can be made. In England the pipe clay from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, and the flints from Kent, are transported to Staffordshire, where the principal clay abounds. Now, here are inexhaustible deposits of the raw material of various qualities, lying immediately on the surface, in a

country intersected by streams affording water power, and rail roads and navigable rivers affording cheap transportation to the commercial centres, fuel so abundant that the expense would only be for the cutting and hauling, and not in a wild, uncivilized country, but where schools and churches are already established. It is stated in the Encyclopedia Britannica that "the exports of earthenware from Great Britain amounted in 1837 to £1,488,668 (over \$7,000,000), and the United States took nearly one half, so little has the pottery art been encouraged in the New World."

Your Committee would express a hope that by some means, enterprises may be directed to these invaluable deposits, believing that were the opportunities here offered generally known, that this field for labor would rapidly fill, and that Calhoun District might become as noted for its wares as Staffordshire now is.

The vast amount of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of tiles, the enormous consumption of this article among all classes, and to an extent probably not known in any other country except China, and the acknowledged capacity of the United States to produce silk of the very best quality, induced Congress in 1846 to publish and distribute manuals and treatises, prepared with great care and fullness, giving all necessary instructions and details for the prosecution of this business, from the propagation and planting of the trees to the preparation and manufacture of the silk. The interest manifested by the subject, and the prospect of silk becoming one of our staple productions was flattering and encouraging, until the morbid mania of '38 and '40 spread over the land. The history of that speculation, which was a most unfortunate and disastrous one, has been told in a most instructive and interesting manner, and the result has been a complete failure. Every possible trick was devised to create extravagant prices and immediate demand for the buds, cuttings and roots of the plant, and with such success that all classes of society entered into the speculation, confident of amazing fortunes in a year or two, entirely forgetting that unless some one raised the worms to eat the leaves that there would not be any demand for the silk. When the bubble burst, and the delusion was over, many a man was left with a ruined estate, and a ruined family, and a ruined reputation. The history of this speculation is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money. It is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money. It is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money.

It was not that silk culture was impracticable, but that so few attempted to raise silk that there was no demand for the silk. When the bubble burst, and the delusion was over, many a man was left with a ruined estate, and a ruined family, and a ruined reputation. The history of this speculation is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money. It is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money. It is a warning to all who are tempted by the prospect of easy money.

Colonel Mebrun, of Mississippi, reports his trees as returning from five to eight hundred dollars per acre, and Mr. Berckmans, who has been engaged in this culture near fifty years, first in Belgium, then at Plainfield, New Jersey, a few years since after a careful investigation, purchased a place within twenty miles of this town, and commenced raising silkworms, and the soil and climate better adapted to this culture than any other.

In an Essay read to the Aiken Vine Growing Association, Mr. J. B. Bogan stated that the more refined the fruit flower or foliage the more delicate will be the plant in any climate, and it is a generally acknowledged fact that the pear tree is more delicate than the apple tree, and the cherry tree is more delicate than the pear tree. The same principle applies to the silkworm. The more delicate the silkworm, the more delicate will be the plant in any climate, and it is a generally acknowledged fact that the pear tree is more delicate than the apple tree, and the cherry tree is more delicate than the pear tree. The same principle applies to the silkworm. The more delicate the silkworm, the more delicate will be the plant in any climate, and it is a generally acknowledged fact that the pear tree is more delicate than the apple tree, and the cherry tree is more delicate than the pear tree. The same principle applies to the silkworm. 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